

143 is the simplest proof among several that
we are dealing with the participial form, or
531 the nominal-participial form of the verb in a
construction like

mi: ʔi ʔi ʔi k-ʔe: ʔi ʔe: ʔe:
Honey insect flower gather

This is literally "by the bee flower's-ga-
thering".

ʔi is an instrumental the function of which
will be described elsewhere.

There is no difference of sense between the
active and the participial forms.

ʔe is the untranslatable particle that is
associated with the active form of the verb.
It is to be considered together with ʔe.

ʔi ʔi is a connective. It may be translated
as "and" generally. It is used solely as a
connective between clauses. It is never used
as the English "and" to connect nouns, as
in "the book and the pencil and the pen".
Together with ʔi (see note 6) ʔi has the
effect of "and so" or "and then".

• [134] 10 Tucan. A bird about the size of a very
large parrot. It is black with a red and
yellow throat and an enormous yellow bill.

11 him.

There are two sets of pronouns, subjective
and objective. The subjective occur as
subjects of those verbal constructions treated
as active or expressing condition or location;
the objective pronouns are objects of transi-
tive verbs and postpositions, but are also
subjects of verbal constructions that are
treated as nominal. They also occur in-
dependently. I have called the subjective
pronouns *verbal* because they occur only with
verbs, and the objective pronouns *independent*
pronouns.

Objective or Independent Pronouns:

It is I	ʔi ʔe:
It is you (sing. and plur.)	ʔi ʔe:
It is non-feminine	ʔi ʔe:
It is she	ʔi ʔe:
It is we	ʔi ʔe:
It is they	ʔi ʔe:

[p. 136 (N)]

1193 In the following sentence there are 2 subjects but one of them has no verb:

1538

ap'ka ad yot si qv si

I I father negative

I have no father. "Father" is the subject of a sentence the best translation of which is "My father is not", but we are prevented from stating this as the actual translation because ad is 'he verbal first person singular pronoun.

ndu si ad si

husband negative I sit

"I have no husband". As soon as any other person as subject is substituted for the 3rd person the qv disappears.

18 Active form of the singular verb, "to arrive". Participial form, si vi. Plural, active: yadu. Plural participial, yadu.

19 To say. Participial and active forms are the same. It is used only as a verb of reference to something that has just been said. In the question, "What did he say?" the verb si (participial) to (active), "to tell" is used. The reply to the question is given, and terminated by the expression 'si qv si nu, as seen in the text.

● [136] 20 Baitaka. A small green bird that eats the corn.

21 Same.

22 To do. A verb of very irregular behaviour. This text example is an excellent instance of its extreme irregularity, for this is the only case in which this verb has this particular form.

Other Irregularities.

Verbs that change the stem in the active form also take the active form with the indefinite future particle ya, with the definite future particle si, and with the contingent future particles sa.....do. Verbs that have the same form in both participial and active constructions do not change under any conditions. But the verb "to do" constitutes an exception to this rule.

[p. 139 (B)]

4193 in that *pay* is used to form the latter's plural
 1531 only when *no* means "to lie".

Examples:

ti go ti go pay no
 then on top lie
 Then they lay down on (them).

ti pi ti go go lay to pay no
 his wife they two sit
 He had two wives.

But also:

ti pi go go lay to no
 his wife them two are
 He had two wives.

no is used arbitrarily to form the plural of
no and *pa*.

Examples:

ti go ti go go pa ka'ke no
 I I thin stand habitually
 I am always thin.

ti go go go go no ka'ke no
 they thin are habitually
 They are always thin.

no to a no ti go
 what beside your sit
 What are you sitting beside! (What are you
 doing there!)

ti to ti to no
 then they him beside are
 Then they stayed beside him.

• [156] 53 A woodpecker.

54 The woman who treats one's umbilical
 cord ceremonially.

55 The feminine particle, which also means
 "she" and "her", follows all human feminine
 nouns and personal names.

[412] 56 Stone pestle.

57 Cloth. Any piece of fabric is called
 generically by this term.

58 Covered over. The first two syllables
 of a number of verbs are identical with the
 first two syllables of this one.

[p. 204 (19)]

143 *is is way as*
then he see

158 Then he was watching.

gray up 'do as
a monkey (bujin) call

A bujin¹ was calling.

par-do up 'is as
nurse she

(She (the infant) was nursing.

par-do up 'is as
nurse she

She (i. e. the infant) was nursing.

say has both participial and active (*as*) forms.

72 To approach. This verb overlaps *as say*, to come. The former, however, is less general in meaning. *as 'is* has this one form only.

73 When a nasal consonant occurs in accented position or immediately after an accented syllable it is sometimes exploded nasally.

74 Together with, a postposition.

75 The subject is sometimes repeated in a long clause or series of clauses.

76 To eat honey.

77 This *as* frequently occurs before *say* without changing its meaning. It is the verbal particle that is repeated with a rhetorical accent.

78 In the meanwhile. A disjunctive like *ayayay*. *ayayay*, however, is an adversitive.

• [137] 79 Humming bird.

80 To give or to place. The general term *is* refers to long objects when they are given or when they are placed horizontally; *say* refers to objects that are generally set on the ground. When long objects are stood up this verb is also used.

81 An idiomatic use of the postposition that generally means "in front of" or "before". It is the reverse of the postposition

¹ The bujin is the Brazilian name for the howler monkey.

¹ 193 *lô ok si jat hi ô t/hi nu*
then they his mouth in other pour

² 539 Then they pour some into his mouth.

[136] *lô yv k:lô si t'yolo lûs e jat hi kile*
then pace¹ tapir his mouth in escape

lûs
and so....

Then, when the tapir escaped from the
pace.....

When a person is dying he says things
about those around him, usually foretelling
death. This is called *piakryas*, where *kryas*
means "to err". But *piakivals* means "mouth
skin" or "lip". These examples are too few
for the derivation of a rule.

88 Active form of the verb "to be dry".
Participial form *lu'gga*. *lu'gga*, used on
herbage seems to be related to it, although
I do not know in what way.

89 Near by.

[94] 90 No! I have marked a low rising tone
here because the peculiar musical character
of the Kaingang negation is so striking. It is
what singing teachers call "a scooped tone".

91 Far away. Used also of distance in time.

92 A predicating element. Elements asso-
ciated with *ko* can take only the independent
pronouns.

A large number of expressions of sensation
and feeling occur in constructions with *ko*.

Examples:

(1) It is hot. *lô ko*
hot

(2) I am cold. *ku'tô ko*
cold

(3) I want to go. *e t/ik t/iv ko*
my go to be desirous

(4) I am hungry. *e ku'yale ko*
my hunger

(5) It is strong (drink or odor). *ô ko*
strong

(6) It stinks. *'yale ko*
odor

¹ A rodent. It is amphibious.

[p. 212 (B)]